

Addendum to

AICP Exam Prep 1.0 Study Notes

and

AICP Exam Prep Study Questions and Resources

March 2008

This addendum to the 2005 *AICP Exam Prep 1.0 Study Notes* and *AICP Exam Prep Study Questions and Resources* found on CD-ROM provides corrections, clarifications, additions, and updated information that may be helpful in preparing for the exam in 2008.

A key reason for providing this update is that the test content specifications were modified by the AICP Commission in January 2008.

- The distribution of exam questions among the different categories has been adjusted.
- The category previously called "Emerging Trends" is no longer a unique category because demographic trends, smart growth, and neo-traditional and sustainable development are no longer considered emerging approaches to good planning. These topics are included in other categories such as some of the functional areas of practice.
- A new category titled "Spatial Areas of Practice" has been added to the exam specifications. To prepare for this section of the exam, consider the particular planning issues encountered when planning at these different spatial levels.

There is a great deal of overlap among the different categories in the test specifications. While "Spatial Areas" is a new category, a great deal of information pertaining to planning at different spatial levels is contained in the 2005 version of the *AICP Exam Prep Study Notes*. For a complete list of test specifications, see www.planning.org/certification/subjectmatter.html.

The disclaimers and cautions provided in the 2005 study guide apply similarly to this document. The addendum, like the *Study Notes*, is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of information needed to pass the exam, but rather suggests the types of information that may be found on the exam. Test takers are strongly encouraged to study recommended readings to prepare for the exam fully.

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AICP Exam Prep 1.0 Study Notes

Corrections to *AICP Exam Prep Study Notes*

- Page 23, clarification
 - Colors for density maps can be problematic because there are so many different choices with GIS technology. The colors listed on page 23 should have been described as "traditional" rather than as "typical."
- Page 34, error
 - 1987, *First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Glendale v. County of Los Angeles*
 - A 1978 flood destroyed the church's campground buildings. In response to the flood, in 1979 Los Angeles County adopted an interim ordinance prohibiting construction/reconstruction in an area that included the campground. The U.S. Supreme Court found that the flood had destroyed all reasonable economic use of the land and that a taking had occurred.
 - It is the case mentioned immediately above this on page 34, *Nollan v. California Coastal Commission*, which has to do with beachfront property.
- Page 34, typographical error
 - 1984, *City Council v. Taxpayers for Vincent* rather than "of Vincent"
 - The U.S. Supreme Court upheld a section of the Los Angeles Municipal Code prohibiting posting signs on public property to avoid visual clutter.
- Page 90, update
 - The "National Reinvestment Corporation" is now called NeighborWorks@America.

AICP Exam Prep 1.0 Study Notes

Additions to AICP Exam Prep Study Notes

This section highlights the new 2008 test content specifications. Page numbers refer to the 2005 AICP Exam Prep Study Notes.

I. HISTORY, THEORY, AND LAW [15%]

History of planning (Pages 8-10, 24-25, 53, 59, 67, 71-75, 79-81, 89, 97-98)

Planning law (Pages 11-16, 31-37, 68-70, 82-87, 104-105)

Theory of planning (Pages 37-38, 65-66, 76-77, 105-106)

Patterns of human settlement (Pages 24, 30, 71-73, 114)

II. PLAN MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION [30%]

Visioning and goal setting (Pages 100, 104)

Quantitative and qualitative research methods (Pages 107-112)

- In addition to nominal, ordinal and interval variables we should note ratio variables. Ratio variables have all of the properties of interval variables as well as a clear definition of zero. For example, the height of a building is a ratio variable.
- In addition to validity, reliability is an important concept in data collection. A measurement instrument, such as a scale, is reliable if it consistently measures what it is supposed to measure and gives consistent results.

Collecting, organizing, analyzing, and reporting data and information (Pages 113, 118-122)

Demographics and economics (Pages 95, 112, 114)

- Approximate population of major U.S. cities (rounded off) (July 1, 2006, U.S. Census Bureau)
 - New York City 8,200,000
 - Los Angeles 3,800,000
 - Chicago 2,800,000
 - Houston 2,100,000
 - Phoenix 1,500,000

- Percent of women in workforce
 - July 1, 2003, U.S. Census estimates show females constitute 50.81% of the labor force and males constitute 49.19%.
- Percent of minorities in country
 - May 10, 2006, U.S. Census estimates that 33% of the population of the country was part of a group other than single-race non-Hispanic white.
- According to the U.S. Census, the fastest growing state in 1990s was Nevada with a 66% jump in population; the second fastest growing state in 1990s was Arizona with a 40% increase in population.
 - This suggests that securing adequate supplies of clean water is becoming increasingly important as the population of the U.S. continues to grow and to grow in areas where supplies of clean water are naturally limited.
- According to the APA Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning (2007), while agriculture is the dominant land use in the U.S. with nearly 1 billion acres of agricultural land, farmland in urban-influences areas is disappearing at a rapid rate because these areas have annual population growth rates that are more than twice the national average growth rate.
 - This suggests that current land use patterns threaten our capacity to obtain fresh, locally produced food.
- According to the APA Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning (2007), between 1997 and 2002: the number of small farms between 50 and 500 acres decreased by about 7%; the number of medium sized farms between 500 and 1,000 acres decreased by about 11%; the number of large farms over 2,000 acres increased about 5%.
 - This trend threatens rural communities by making them more economically insecure and by changing land stewardship practices handed down over generations.

Natural and built environment (Pages 7-22, 24-42, 43-48, 49-56, 57-60, 67-70, 71-78, 79-88, 92-96)

Land use and development regulations (Pages 23-42)

- Alfred Bettman (1873-1945) is a key figure in the history of planning. In 1925, Bettman developed a comprehensive plan for Cincinnati, Ohio, the first American city to adopt a comprehensive plan. In 1926, Bettman successfully defended zoning before the U.S. Supreme Court in *Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co.* He served as the first president of the American Society of Planning Officials (1934-1938).

Application of legal principles (Pages 11-16, 25-29, 31-37, 48, 53-54, 64-65, 68-70, 82-87, 90, 94-95)

- Legal principles may include the use of zoning and subdivision regulations for orderly community development, growth management policies to ensure more efficient use of infrastructure and to protect natural resources, affordable housing policies to provide housing choice, and aesthetic and historic preservation guidelines to protect the character of neighborhoods.
- Legal principles may include responsible, sustainable development, protecting the natural environment and natural ecological processes, and reducing or reversing harm caused by earlier development to the natural environment.

- Legal principles may include taking no actions that will cause harm to others, including private property owners, neighboring municipalities, counties, states, territories, or countries.

Environmental analysis (Pages 7-22)

- Environmental analysis may include an examination of more than the natural environment and evaluate, for example, the social, cultural, educational, or economic environment in which a planning action will take place to examine potential consequences.
- Often the term "environmental analysis" refers to implementation of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. In a NEPA process:
 - The public and decision makers must be informed of potential environmental impacts prior to a decision being made about proceeding with a project or action
 - If a proposed action clearly has no potential for significant environmental impact, it is excluded from further analysis
 - If a proposed action might have potential for significant environmental impact, an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be prepared
 - An EA does not require extensive research; it describes a proposed action and the need it will address, the alternative measures considered, and the likely environmental impacts of the proposed action and the alternatives.
 - If a proposed action will have significant environmental impact, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared
 - An EIS documents all environmental impacts, is a lengthy document requiring a great deal of effort, and provides details about a proposed action, its impacts, alternative actions, and their impacts.

Growth management techniques (Pages 27-31, 74, 92-93)

Budgets and financing options (Pages 63-64, 131-132)

GIS / spatial analysis and information systems (Pages 120-122)

- Ian McHarg is a key figure in the history of planning. His 1967 book, *Design With Nature*, introduced environmental concerns to landscape architecture as well as the concept of layering different types of spatial data, the basic concept for Geographic Information Systems. He was also a co-developer of The Woodlands, a community near Houston.

Policy analysis and decision making (Pages 98-103)

- Evaluation of public policy requires examining and measuring significant benefits and costs. In practice, there are various approaches used to identify and measure benefits and costs.
- Public policy analysis answers questions about the purpose or intent of a policy, how it is being implemented, and whether it is achieving its purpose.
- The consequences of planning policies are often not immediately apparent, so analysis of their consequences is generally complicated by the fact that many factors change during implementation.

- Planners evaluate impacts of public policy decisions relative to quality of life factors, including the economic well-being and prosperity of a community, sustainability of the natural environment, and the livability of a community such as the presence of adequate, affordable housing, food, transportation, education, recreation, and other amenities.
- To evaluate public policy, planners list the long-term and short-term impacts, identify them as benefits or costs, and generally determine if benefits have outweighed costs.
- To evaluate a proposed policy, planners identify alternative approaches and identify and evaluate the potential impacts of all alternatives, including the alternative of taking no action.

Development plan and project review (Pages 29-31)

- A real estate developer is responsible for the planning and execution of site development. Community planners generally review development proposals and approve projects that comply with all relevant regulations.
- The development process involves uncertainty and risk, but generally begins with acquisition of a suitable site and an analysis of demand for particular types of development.
- A development plan generally involves work by architects, engineers, planners, financial consultants, and landscape architects.
- A site is developed only after the developer carefully considers the constraints of the site such as environmental, floodplain, or wetland constraints; accessibility to transportation and utility systems; standards for streets, open space, lot size, and parking.
- An economic or market feasibility study evaluates potential costs of a development project and the potential for profit given market conditions.

Program evaluation (Pages 123-127)

Communications techniques (Pages 100-103)

- To obtain representative input, planners should consider the need to provide publicity and public notices in various languages, depending upon the community.
- Planners must consider ways to make public meetings accessible meetings.

Intergovernmental relationships (Pages 125, 128-130)

- At the regional level, such as with airport planning, intergovernmental coordination may be especially important. The land use and transportation decisions of many different local jurisdictions can affect accessibility to an airport and airport safety.
- With environmental and disaster mitigation planning, intergovernmental coordination is critical because watersheds and floods, for example, do not respect political boundaries.

Stakeholder relationships (Pages 102-103, 125-127)

- Stakeholders are individuals and organizations involved in or affected by a planning process.

- Stakeholders include residents and business owners of a community involved in a planning process and, in many cases, residents and business owners in nearby communities that will be affected by planning decisions.

Program and project management (Pages 123-134)

III. FUNCTIONAL AREAS OF PRACTICE [25%]

Community development (Pages 89-91)

Comprehensive or long range planning (Pages 103-104)

Development regulation or administration (Pages 26-31)

Economic development and revitalization (Pages 61-66)

Economic analysis and forecasting (Page 112)

- Comprehensive plans typically require forecasting populations to estimate land use, housing, and transportation needs. The private sector draws upon such projections to make business decisions.
- Forecasting the need for housing, for example, includes at a minimum a study of population trends, the existing supply of housing, vacancy rates, number of units that will be demolished and replaced, and household size.
- When forecasting traffic conditions, planners take into consideration both existing and future development and historical trends.

Educational, institutional, or military facilities planning

- As with any comprehensive planning process, planning for education, institutional, or military facilities depends upon forecasting population.
- The population of such facilities may be stable or may be growing or decreasing depending upon decisions made by administrators and governmental entities.
- The closure or reduction in size as well as expansion of such facilities generally affects surrounding communities to a great extent; thus planning should not only take into consideration the effects of changes to the facilities, but also the impacts to nearby schools, roads, businesses, and housing supply.
- Some facilities have been successfully transformed from one use to another to enhance the region and to reduce the negative impacts of closing a large facility on the surrounding communities.

Energy policy (Pages 14, 17, 54)

Food system planning (Pages 95-96)

- See 2007 APA Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning.
- Planners have traditionally paid far less attention to food system planning than to other planning issues for a variety of reasons, including a sense that the food system

only indirectly touches on the built environment and a perception that the food system is a private sector concern.

- Planners are focusing on food systems because, among other factors:
 - Food systems take up a significant amount of land and represent an important part of community and regional economies.
 - Planners can play a role in alleviating the problems of hunger and obesity.
 - Production, transportation, and disposal of food products require a considerable amount of fuel.

Growth management (Pages 10, 27-29, 38, 55, 60, 72, 74, 88, 92)

- Planning to manage growth must include an analysis of transportation because land use and transportation are closely linked.
- In linking land use to transportation, planners generally assume that households and businesses will prefer more central locations when transportation costs are high; that decentralization takes place when transportation costs decrease; that location decisions involve trade-offs among amenities, site costs, and transportation costs.

Hazard mitigation and disaster recovery planning (Pages 24, 37, 38-41)

- Like comprehensive planning, the hazard mitigation planning process includes gathering and analyzing data, setting goals and selecting actions that will help the community achieve its goals.
- A hazard mitigation plan must be reviewed and approved by a federal agency (FEMA) to establish eligibility to receive certain grant funds.
- Unlike hazard mitigation plans, disaster recovery plans are not guided by federal legislation.

Historic preservation (Pages 67-70)

Housing (Pages 79-88)

Infrastructure (Pages 43-48)

Labor force or employment (Pages 61-66, 95)

Land use (Pages 23-42)

Natural resources and the environment (Pages 7-22)

Parks, open space and recreation (Pages 28, 57-60, 73-76, 92-93, 95)

- Park space is not limited to state and municipal parks but may include state, regional, and federally managed wildlife management areas that provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, boating, bird-watching, and other types of recreation.

Planning case law (Pages 11-12, 31-35, 68-69, 82, 105)

- *Kelo v. City of New London* (2005)
 - A City of New London, Connecticut, economic development plan included the property owned by Suzette Kelo for an economic development project to improve the economic situation in the city.
 - The legal question at stake was whether economic development is a public use for which the power of eminent domain may be exercised. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that indeed economic development is a public use for which the power of eminent domain may be exercised when it is part of an integrated development plan.
 - The U.S. Supreme Court did not expand or restrict the power of eminent domain by this decision.
 - The decision indicates that public ownership is not the only acceptable method of promoting public purposes and that the government's pursuit of a public purpose may benefit or depend upon individual private enterprise.
- *Lingle v. Chevron USA* (2005)
 - The U.S. Supreme Court provided much-needed clarity for takings cases by removing the "substantially advances" test, which was based on *Agins v. City of Tiburon* (1980), to identify regulatory takings.
 - The decision reaffirmed the legal principles that when government physically takes property, it must pay, and that a taking occurs when regulations destroy all economic value of property.
 - The argument in this case indicates that the planning process involves the participation of all segments of the community and, therefore, works to define the public interest.
- *City of Rancho Palos Verdes v. Abrams* (2005)
 - The case asked what remedies are available to a property owner if a municipality violates the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (TCA).
 - The TCA prohibits local governments from unreasonably discriminating among providers of functionally equivalent services, from taking actions that prohibit the provision of personal wireless services, and from limiting the placement of wireless facilities on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions.
 - The Supreme Court decision means that property owners who successfully challenge municipalities and counties on violations of the TCA can ask the court to remedy the violation and issue a permit, but cannot obtain money damages and attorney fees.
- *San Remo Hotel, L. P. v. City and County of San Francisco* (2005)
 - The legal questions were: Which court should decide what? And when?
 - The Supreme Court concluded that state courts are fully competent to adjudicate constitutional challenges to local land-use decisions.
- In general:
 - The 2005 Supreme Court decisions affirmed the planning process and support good planning principles.
 - In each case, the Court rejected attempts to take away established planning and development tools.
 - In each case, the Court acknowledged that development decisions are best made locally by officials accountable directly to citizens.

Policy planning

- The word "policy" is used in many different ways in planning.
- A plan for developing an area such as a park, a downtown, or an environmentally sensitive area may, for example, include policy statements that set forth the rules and courses of actions decided upon for achieving an articulated vision.
- Planning efforts may, for example, center on implementation of a federal or state policy, such as protection of wetlands.
- Communities with few planning resources have sometimes tried to save time and money by drafting a "policy plan" that does not include gathering and analyzing data on existing conditions. As a result, policy recommendations are often flawed and sound like nothing more than a wish list.

Public services (Pages 43-47, 51-52)

- Planning for public services includes estimating the need for transit, roadways, sidewalks, parking, and utilities, including water and wastewater, as well as the demand for police, fire, and emergency management services.
- Public services planning may, for example, address the location of transit stops, of pumping stations for water and wastewater, and of police and fire stations to reduce the response time, the size of turnaround areas for fire trucks, and capacity of reservoirs.

Social and health services (Pages 57-60, 76-78)

- Planning for social and health services includes estimating the need for libraries, schools, medical facilities, grocery stores, playgrounds, senior living facilities, and so forth.
- Social and health services planning may address provisions of sidewalks, parks, and safe locations for recreation because of the associated health benefits, the need for secure bike lanes, or the desire for children to walk to school.
- The provision of compact, walkable neighborhoods can lead to more active lifestyles, which in turn provide social and health benefits to individuals as well as environmental benefits through fewer cars on the road.

Transportation (Pages 49-56)

- "Complete streets" is a relatively new planning term. It refers to streets that are designed in consideration of the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all ages and abilities. Planning for complete streets means planning for sidewalks, bike lanes, travel lanes and shoulders, crosswalks, median strips, bus pullouts or bus lanes, raised crosswalks, audible pedestrian signals, street trees and ground cover, and driveways and parking areas to improve safety, encourage physical activity, and reduce crime.

Urban design (Pages 71-78)

- Urban design joins planning with architecture. Urban design plans may respond directly to the political or social climate of a community as well as to marketing realities.
- An urban design plan will typically include drawings showing existing and new buildings, parking, streets, trails, and landscape plantings.

- Urban design planning may need to comply with requirements for building height, lot coverage, setbacks, architectural style, parking, streetscape, signage, and materials.
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IV. SPATIAL AREAS OF PRACTICE [15%]

Planning at the National Level (Pages 12-16, 24, 35-37, 47-48, 53-54, 64-65, 69-70, 82-87, 90, 94-95)

- National level planning may be defined by regulations that affect the entire country such as NEPA, or by the actions of federal agencies, such as the location of levees.
- National planning implemented through the Farm Bill affects the nutrition, conservation, and rural development programs of urban and rural communities.
- Since the early part of the 20th century, national policy has focused on development of a highway network that supports automobile transportation, often to the detriment of the other modes that compose the total surface transportation system.
- Congressional decisions about appropriations to HUD significantly affect the development of affordable housing.

Planning for Multistate or Bistate Regions (Pages 9-10, 98)

- Multistate regions may be defined by a watershed, such as the Chesapeake Bay watershed, or by history and culture, such as New England.
- Multistate planning may involve protection of water resources or air quality or linkage of transportation systems.
- The U.S. Census Bureau is studying cross-state commuting where workers employed within one state live in another state.¹ This trend has implications for transportation planning.

Planning for States (Pages 8, 10, 13, 23, 35, 57, 48-49, 52, 58, 63, 74, 96, 104, 106)

- State level planning may be defined by state regulations.
- Planning considerations may include, for example, encouraging local communities to adopt building codes or to develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans by providing training and technical assistance.
- The 2005 Supreme Court decisions indicate that state and local governments need to establish the framework and guidelines that provide a fair planning and decision-making process that preserves the rights of citizens, increases choices, and promotes the vitality and livability of communities.
- More than 35 local and state food policy councils have been established in the U.S. to strengthen local and regional food systems.
- State level regulations may, for example, extend to protection of air quality, wetlands, dunes and beaches, erosion and sedimentation, underground storage tanks, wireless facilities, and manufactured housing.
- The relationship between state and local government may be defined by:
 - Dillon's Rule, whereby local jurisdictions have no powers other than those explicitly assigned to them by state governments. Dillon's Rule is named after Judge John F. Dillon, who issued it in 1886 partially in response to the

¹ Source: <http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/datatools/ProjectUpdates/OTM2%20Update%20070402.pdf>

corruption of government at that time when political "machines" held a great deal of power.

- Home Rule, in which the state transfers power to the local government to adopt regulations.

Planning for Sub-state Regions (Pages 10, 27, 49, 52, 61, 92, 114-116)

- Sub-state regions may be defined by geography such as the Adirondack Mountains in New York, or the Outer Banks in North Carolina, or by economic connections, such as Silicon Valley in California.
- Planning considerations may include the fact that, while agriculture is the dominant land use in the U.S., farmland in metropolitan areas is disappearing at a rapid pace.
- A sub-state region may be defined by factors such as common banking institutions, shared television stations and newspapers; in some cases, such economic factors may describe a multi-state region.
- Generally, the larger the region, the more complex the planning because of the greater number of political jurisdictions involved.
- Local governments must recognize their dependence on one another to achieve effective regional planning.
- Regional planning enables a more comprehensive and integrated way to manage the environment and new development.

Planning at the County Level (Pages 23, 26, 56, 81, 118, 133)

- A county is generally defined by political boundaries, such as Berkeley County, West Virginia.
- Planning may, for example, address challenges facing local agriculture and implement policies to protect agricultural land from sprawl, protect productive agricultural soils, support sustainable water supplies, and enhance agricultural viability.
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides guidance so that the jurisdictions within a county can work together to develop a multi-jurisdictional natural hazard mitigation plan.

Planning for Urban Areas (Pages 27, 55, 63, 65, 71)

- Urban areas may be defined by population, such as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), or by political boundaries.
- Planning considerations may address the fact that access to healthy foods in low-income areas is an increasing problem for which urban agriculture can offer at least a partial solution.
- Planning considerations may address the sometimes large number of vacant lots in urban areas and work to put them to productive use as community gardens or urban agricultural enterprises.
- Managing heat islands is an urban concern. Heat islands occur when buildings and paving materials in urban areas absorb heat and cause an overall rise in ambient temperatures. Planners can identify hot spot areas and develop mitigation strategies such as trees and shading, rooftop gardens, and porous paving materials for sidewalks, tennis courts, parking areas, and patios.

Planning for Suburban Areas (Pages 17, 52, 73-75, 77)

- Suburban area may be defined by style of land use (sprawl) or history of commuting patterns, such as the northern suburbs of Washington, D.C.
- Planning considerations may address the fact that suburban development contributes to a decline in the supply of farmland in metropolitan areas and is rapidly reducing the capacity to produce food locally.
- Concerns currently being addressed in older suburban areas were once concerns mainly for urban areas such as the aging of the infrastructure and the challenges of infill development.

Planning for Small Towns (Pages 92-96)

- A small town may be defined by political boundaries, such as Norwood, New York.
- Planning considerations may include noise ordinances to regulate light and noise pollution and protect the character of the town.
- County or small town planning may establish soil and water conservation districts and land conservation measures.

Corridor Planning (Pages 55-56, 64, 77-78)

- A corridor may be defined by a roadway, such as Columbia Pike in northern Virginia.
- Components of a commercial corridor include businesses, civic uses (e.g., library, police station), open space, streets, sidewalks, parking, and connections to adjacent residential areas and the surrounding community.
- Planning considerations may include facade requirements, setback regulations, location of traffic signals and turning lanes, and supply of parking spaces.

Neighborhood Planning (Pages 57-58, 63, 74-77, 90-91)

- Just as there is no universal way to define a region, there is no universal way to define a neighborhood.
- Neighborhoods may be defined by history, geography, street boundaries, administrative boundaries, socio-economic factors, or cultural traditions.
- Planning considerations may include facade requirements for infill development to ensure it is compatible with existing structures or planning for sidewalks and street trees.
- Planning may address access to supermarkets or prevalence of convenience stores in a neighborhood given that research suggests lower rates of obesity in areas where supermarket offer healthy food choices.

Waterfront Planning (Pages 13, 77)

- A waterfront may be defined, for example, by economic development and tourism characteristics, such as the Inner Harbor of Baltimore or Pike Place Market in Seattle.
- A waterfront generally features a variety of land uses including industrial production, commercial and retail development, transportation nodes, recreational uses, public infrastructure, institutional and educational structures, and residential areas.
- Waterfront planning should address the need to protect people, structures, and infrastructure from damage if the area is vulnerable to natural hazards (flooding, storm surge, or landslide) or other hazards (hazardous materials spills).

- Planning considerations may include tax incentives to attract desired commercial enterprises and brownfields remediation techniques.

Historic District Planning (Pages 67-70)

- Historic districts may be defined by architecture and cultural traditions, such as the French Quarter of New Orleans.
- Planning considerations may include specific architectural requirements to ensure that renovations will blend with the historic character of the district or measures to protect historic structures, such as slower traffic speeds and a prohibition of heavy buses and trucks on the historic district streets to reduce vibrations.

Downtown Planning (Pages 38, 63, 71, 90, 119-120)

- Downtown may be defined by economic activity, such as the Central Business District of a major city.
- Planning considerations may include identifying a Business Improvement District (BID) and assessing a special tax to support activities that will enhance the BID, such as sidewalk repairs, sidewalk snow removal, additional trash pickup, security patrols, landscaping, or brochures and festivals to promote the district.
- In addition to commercial and retail buildings and dwelling units, downtown planning may address the network of streets, public spaces, sidewalks, street trees, building facades, public art, and civic structures.

V. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE [10%]

Public Involvement Planning (Pages 98-106, 133)

Public Participation Techniques (Pages 98-106, 133)

- A charrette is conducted to address a specific problematic situation and complements an overall planning process. A charrette involves a multidisciplinary team of professionals developing all elements of a plan; the team works closely with stakeholders.
- An additional approach used for public participation is the open house in which planners prepare posters, make literature available, and are available to discuss a pending planning decision with the public in an informal, one-on-one manner.

Identifying, engaging, and serving underserved groups (Pages 79, 99-103, 105-106, 114, 133)

- Planning may support community needs assessment and planning to preserve and strengthen traditional cultures such as fishing, farming, and shepherding.
- Obstacles to public participation may include the needs for child care, transportation, or for translators, as well as actual or perceived imbalances in power.

Social justice issues, literature, and practice (Pages 16, 55, 79)

- Planning might focus, for example, on developing or redeveloping areas with high degrees of poverty so that residents have access to grocery stores carrying nutritious foods.
- Environmental justice is a philosophy that combines environmental awareness with racial and ethnic awareness so that industrial, governmental, and commercial practices do not unfairly burden people of color and the economically disadvantaged.

Working with diverse communities (Pages 99-103, 105-106, 133-134)

Coalition building (Pages 125, 129-130)

- A coalition is a partnership of groups with similar values or missions or interests that unite to achieve a common purpose. In this way, groups can combine or leverage their resources and power and be more effective than when acting alone.
- Coalitions may be built around any issue at any scale from the neighborhood to the international level.
- Planners may help to build coalitions when groups share some goals or visions or missions, believe that working together will enhance their ability to reach their goals, and the benefits of working together outweigh the costs of working together.
- As with forming public-private partnerships, the compatibility of organizational cultures and the subtleties of interpersonal relationships are key factors in forming a coalition.

VI. AICP CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT [5%]

(Pages 48, 133-134)

AICP Exam Prep Study Questions and Resources on CD-ROM

Corrections to AICP Exam Prep Study Questions

Study Questions One

- Question #44
 - Final word in the question should be "impact"

Study Questions Two

- Questions #20
 - Answer D for question #20 should read "I, II, III, and IV", rather than "All of the Above"
- Question #27 should say:
 - Which of the following refers to the first step in the conventional four-step approach to estimating travel demand by predicting the number of trips originating in or destined for a particular traffic analysis zone?
 - A) Trip distribution
 - B) Trip generation
 - C) Trip assignment
 - D) Modal split
 - The answer is B, Trip generation
- Question #48
 - In the question, add the words "interval or ratio" before the word "variables"

Study Questions Three

- Question #5 - The phrasing for question #5 is truncated by space limitations
 - More complete incorrect statements for answers B, C, and D are:
 - B) With increased understanding of the interrelationships of plants, animals, and earth processes, we know that any project that involves land use will not significantly affect earth processes.
 - C) Forces driving the emphasis on economic analysis include neither a growing respect for market outcomes among public officials nor increasing global competition to attract economic activity.
 - D) Land use, housing, social service, and economic development programs rarely have significant transportation components.
- Question #21
 - In Answer B, omit the words "do not".
- Question #27
 - This question may be omitted because the old AICP Advisory Rulings are no longer in effect.
- Question #31
 - In the question, replace "planners" with "planners working for a municipality."

AICP Exam Prep Study Questions and Resources on CD-ROM

Additions to AICP Exam Prep Study Questions

Q1: Regional, rather than neighborhood, level planning may be appropriate to each of the following planning issues EXCEPT:

- a. Wetland and floodplain protection
- b. Airport accessibility
- c. Facade design standards
- d. Availability of grocery stores

Q2: Hurricane protection planning generally occurs at which level:

- a. National level
- b. Corridor level
- c. Neighborhood level
- d. Downtown level

Q3: Between July 2005 and July 2006, the population of which state grew by almost 580,000, more than any other state?

- a. Texas
- b. Nevada
- c. Arizona
- d. California

Q4: The benefits of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) project including power generation and flood control extend to which type of area:

- a. National
- b. Multi-State
- c. County
- d. Urban

Q5: Food planning may involve any of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Making recommendations about commercial districts for grocery stores and restaurants
- b. Developing strategies to protect farm and ranch land from development
- c. Evaluating the supply of Mexican, Chinese, and other specialty restaurants in an area
- d. Suggesting policies to encourage community gardening

Q6: Which of the following are principles of environmental justice?

- I. Environmental justice opposes exploitation of lands, people, and cultures.
 - II. Environmental justice calls for informed consent.
 - III. Environmental justice recognizes the special legal relationship of Native Peoples to the U.S. government through treaties and agreements.
 - IV. Environmental justice requires a public hearing prior to making final decisions.
- a. I and II
 - b. II and III
 - c. I, II, and III
 - d. I, II, III, and IV

Q7: In a cold climate, planning to create covered and heated walkways that are above the streets and connect retail shops, restaurants, hospitals, and hotels, is an example of which type of planning?

- a. Evacuation planning
- b. Downtown planning
- c. Small town planning
- d. Waterfront planning

Q8: Planners pay special attention to the interrelatedness of decisions. This is an example of:

- a. Our overall responsibility to the public as indicated by the AICP Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct
- b. Obstacles to good planning practice
- c. A rule of conduct in the AICP Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct
- d. A planning vision statement

Q9: This Supreme Court decision removed the "substantially advances" test for takings cases:

- a. *Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co.* (1926)
- b. *Agins v. City of Tiburon* (1980)
- c. *Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council* (1992)
- d. *Lingle v. Chevron USA* (2005)

Q10: APA filed a friend of the court (amicus curiae) brief in support of an eminent domain action taken by a U.S. city. The brief says that one way to reduce the advantage developers currently see in greenfield development is to use eminent domain to assemble tracts of land in high-density urban areas. This brief was filed in support of which case?

- a. *Kelo v. City of New London*
- b. *Lingle v. Chevron USA*
- c. *City of Rancho Palos Verdes v. Abrams*
- d. *San Remo Hotel, L.P v. City and County of San Francisco*

Answers

Q1: Answer c

- Facade design standards are generally not determined at the regional level

Q2: Answer a

- Hurricane protection planning is generally done by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, thus at the national level

Q3: Answer a

- Texas's population surged because of an influx of displaced people from Louisiana following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

Q4: Answer b

- TVA projects affect at least the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, thus it is a multi-state region

Q5: Answer c

- Food planning does not generally evaluate the supply of Mexican, Chinese, and other specialty restaurants in an area

Q6: Answer c I, II, and III

- Environmental justice calls for public participation at every level of decision making including needs assessment, planning, implementation, enforcement, and evaluation

Q7: Answer b

- This is an example of downtown planning

Q8: Answer a

- This is a line from the AICP Code of Ethics under the heading: Planner's Overall Responsibility to the Public

Q9: Answer d

- *Agins v. Tiburon* had created the "substantially advances" test, but *Lingle v. Chevron* removed it

Q10: Answer a

- The *Kelo* case addressed the use of eminent domain to assemble previously developed land for an economic development project.

Addition to AICP Exam Prep Resources on the CD-ROM

- An APA Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning was adopted at the 2007 National Planning Conference. It is available on the APA website: www.planning.org/policyguides/food.htm.
- Selected readings for the AICP Exam may be found at www.planning.org/certification/selectedread.html.